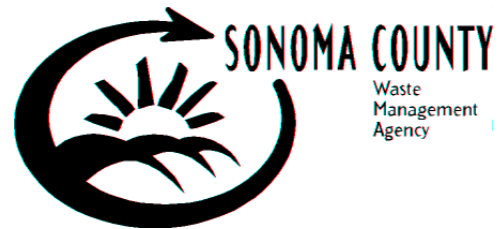


Addendum



Memorandum

Date: April 27, 2010
To: Krysty Emery
From: Patrick Carter
Re: Information Needed for Siting Element Revisions to be Complete

In your memo dated April 15, 2010, you noted the following two deficiencies in the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency's recent submittal of the Siting and Household Hazardous Waste Elements of the Sonoma Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan:

Required Information

As required by Public Resources Code (PRC) sections [41700-41721.5](#), Title 14, California Code of Regulations (CCR) sections [18755.5\(a\)\(6\)](#), [\(b\)](#) the SCWMA's SE did not include a "the expected land use for any site being closed or phased out" or "a map showing each existing permitted solid waste disposal facility."

This memo will address the deficiencies listed above.

Expected Post-Closure Land Use for Central Disposal Site

The post-closure land use description has two sources, 1) Final Closure and Postclosure Maintenance Plans, Geosyntec Consultants, July 29, 2008 (henceforth referred to as Closure Plans); and 2) Responses To Regulatory Agency Comments (2) Geosyntec Consultants, October, 15, 2009 (henceforth referred to as Response to Comments).

Closure Plans, section 5.5 describes the post-closure land use as follows:

5.5 Postclosure Land Use

Section 21190(a) of Title 27 requires that *"Proposed postclosure land uses shall be designed and maintained to:*

- (1) protect public health and safety...;*
- (2) prevent public contact with waste, landfill gas and leachate; and*
- (3) prevent landfill gas explosions..."*

Further, Section 21190(d) states that *"Construction on the site shall maintain the integrity of the final cover, drainage and erosion control systems, and gas monitoring and control systems..."*

The following shall constitute prohibited uses for use of the CDS:

- all residential and permanent or temporary lodging usages (including hotels, motels and the like);
- hospitals and other health care facilities;
- public or private school and day care facilities;
- churches, temples or other places used exclusively for religious worship; and
- any uses prohibited by law or permits.

After closure, the CDS will be open space. However, if during the postclosure period, the

County identifies alternative postclosure land use, it will propose it to the regulatory agencies for approval.

Response to Comments details post-closure activities at the Central Disposal Site as the following:

CIWMB Comment #11

The Response (CRWQCB #3 and #4) indicates that activities on the landfill footprint will be moved and that no other activities will occur within the landfill footprint. Please note that all activities located within the permitted landfill boundary are considered postclosure land uses and need to be addressed in closure and postclosure maintenance plans. While activities that are not within the landfill footprint should not impact the final cover, these activities could impact environmental control facilities not located within the footprint. These control facilities include, but are not limited to, ground water and gas monitoring wells, drainage facilities, and site security measures (e.g., fencing). Relocation of these control facilities may be necessary. Also, protection from damage is a concern. The Plans need to address all postclosure activities within the permitted landfill boundary and their potential interaction with landfill control facilities.

Response

The only postclosure activities the County anticipates will be the potential repairs of the cover system elements and repairs to the leachate/gas extraction wells as needed. In addition, periodic monitoring of the extraction wells will be ongoing. All bench roads accessing the closed landfill will be gated to protect from unauthorized access. No relocation of the existing control facilities is anticipated. A map of existing operations and security features is included in Attachment 14.

CRWQCB Comment #3

Regarding the response to our request for a site map and discussion of all current operations to be affected by closure of the landfill, Figure 12, an aerial photograph, has been submitted.

Unfortunately the scale of this photo and its labeling are too small to review operational considerations potentially affected by closure and cap construction.

Your Response indicates:

- a) Compost operations will be relocated offsite and will therefore not be present during and after cap construction.*
- b) Metals recycling is to be relocated off of the landfill footprints.*
- c) The county maintenance yard is to be consolidated with and relocated to the equipment yard north of Leachate Pond 2 prior to LF1 construction.*
- d) Other operations at the site such as rock processing & grinding, quarrying, and inert concrete/porcelain operations will continue at their existing locations.*

Accordingly, please provide and update the following:

- e) A site map which clearly outlines all current operational areas and their access routes into, out of, and across the decking of the site. The scale of the site map should include all monitoring wells, probes, piping and plumbing or other landfill control devices which could be damaged by these activities.*
- f) Identify which operational areas are to exist after construction, within the post closure time period.*
- g) Review the closure cap design for bearing capacities for all vehicles, construction and maintenance equipment etc. which may need to access the site following closure construction.*
- h) Design haul roads and access roads in and around the site or develop exclusion areas and possibly gates and/or fencing to protect the cap from unauthorized access which the cap is not designed to support.*
- i) Additional information is needed for the inert concrete porcelain recycling operation.*

Please list the materials that are accepted, those that are excluded and provide a copy of the load check plan. What tonnages are processed and what is the current volume of the stockpile. How is the volume managed? What is the proposed end use of this material? Is it sold to the public? If it is to be

used onsite please state where and how and review its compatibility with the closure design limitations, particularly puncture resistance of the flexible membrane liner (FML).

Response

A map of existing operations at CDS is included in Attachment 14. A Load Checking Program (LCP) is included in Attachment 15. Locations of groundwater monitoring wells and existing LFG monitoring probes are shown on maps in Appendices C and E, respectively, of the FCPMPs [Geosyntec, 2008]. Appendix 16 includes drawings showing layouts of the existing leachate system piping, LFG collection and control system piping, leachate pond siphon line and compressed air system piping.

CRWQCB Comment #4

The Response you have provided indicates that no recycling, composting or heavy traffic are proposed for the landfill area and only "open space" is planned. Please submit information indicating how the stated post closure site operations will be excluded from cap access. A post closure operation plan is needed that shows how landfill control facilities, haul roads, monitoring stations, wells, and probes as well as infrastructure and plumbing are protected from these ancillary operations. Please identify all traffic routes, parking areas for heavy equipment, storage yards, and stockpile locations etc, for all post closure land use.

Response

No operational areas will exist within the waste footprint following closure. Approximate locations of the County-proposed security gates, to protect from unauthorized access, are shown on a map in Attachment 14. All benches and landfill roads will have at least 3 ft (900 mm) of earthfill below the driving surface. Locations of groundwater monitoring wells and existing landfill gas monitoring probes are shown on maps in Appendices C and E, respectively, of the FCPMPs [Geosyntec, 2008]. The inert materials include small concrete, toilets, sinks bricks, etc. This material is currently saved to use as road base material on the landfill main access roads. This inert material operation will be terminated after closure.

ATTACHMENT 14

**CDS Existing Operations Map
(Revised October 2009)**

Central Disposal Site
2008

→ Access Road
— Gates



Use Hammel Road to access
Compost during closure
activities

ATTACHMENT 15

CDS Load Checking Program

LOAD CHECKING PROGRAM

FOR

**CENTRAL DISPOSAL SITE
SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**



**SONOMA COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
AND
PUBLIC WORKS
INTEGRATED WASTE DIVISION**

Administrative Office
2300 County Center Drive, Suite B 100
Santa Rosa, California 95403
Phone: (707) 565-2231

Operations Headquarters
500 Mecham Road
Petaluma, CA 94952
Phone: (707) 565-7940

MARCH 2006

Load Checking Program

Revised: March 2006

County of Sonoma Transportation and Public Works Integrated Waste Division

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the hazards posed by the intentional and unintentional disposal of hazardous wastes at Class III solid waste facilities have become the subject of increasing concern. The repercussions of careless disposal practices include injuries and illness to transfer station and landfill workers, fires and explosions in collection vehicles and at the transfer stations and landfill, and contamination of air and ground water. For this reason it is imperative that contaminated loads are identified *before* they are accepted. When a contaminated load is identified and rejected by the landfill/transfer station personnel, ***the original producer of the load retains the responsibility of being the generator.***

In response to the hazards posed by indiscriminate disposal of prohibited wastes at solid waste facilities, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) has included the requirements for a Load Checking Program (Program) in Title 14, Code of California Regulations (CCR), §17409.5. This load-check program, for the Sonoma County Central Disposal Site and its transfer stations, is included as Appendix B-11 of the Joint Technical Document, dated May 2005, for the Central Disposal Site, and can also be found in Appendix 4 of the Transfer / Processing Reports (formerly titled *Report of Station Information*) for all transfer stations.

The intent of the Program is to discourage and prevent the improper disposal of prohibited waste. The load checking program for the County of Sonoma, Disposal Operations, is designed to identify hazardous waste and other ineligible waste and prevent their disposal at the landfill.

1.0 PUBLIC INFORMATION & EDUCATION

One aspect of the Load checking program is to provide information and education to the public. The information will be designed to notify the general public on rules and regulations governing non-acceptable waste. These wastes will be outlined later, but are generally defined as wastes that pose a threat to public health and the environment. The public will be educated through the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency's Recycling Guide, and public service announcements utilizing various forms of media.

Additionally, disposal workers will hand out information, from both Refuse Operations and the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency, containing guidelines for proper

disposal or reuse of household toxic materials. As regulations change the status of these items will be noted by press releases and additional public information.

In January of 2005 the Integrated Waste Division of the Department of Transportation and Public Works opened the Household Toxic Waste Facility. The Facility is located on the property of the Central Disposal Site and adjacent to the Solid Waste Transfer Station at 500 Meham Road in Petaluma. The facility is currently open to the Public Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 7:30 A.M. to 3:30 P.M. Appointments are not necessary except in the case of small businesses.

In addition to the Household Toxics Facility the County offers Community Toxics Collections and Toxics Rover pick up service. The Community Toxics Collections are weekly events that are held every Tuesday from 4-8 P.M., somewhere in the County (call 795-2025 for locations). The Toxic Rover pick up service will pick up hazardous materials at the public's residence by appointment. There is a small fee for this service that includes disposal cost. For a comprehensive description of these and other recycling programs consult the Sonoma County Recycling Guide.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF PERMISSIBLE, PROHIBITED AND UNIVERSAL WASTE

This section describes types of waste that can be accepted at the Central Landfill and transfer stations. In addition, the characteristics of different hazardous wastes are described.

2.1 Permissible Waste

The County of Sonoma, Refuse Disposal Operations is allowed to accept the following waste in accordance with its Solid Waste Facility Permits:

- Agricultural
- Compostable Material, such as yard waste
- Construction and Demolition Debris.
- Non-hazardous Solid Waste from Industrial Sources
- Mixed Municipal Solid Waste; and
- Tires

2.2 Prohibited Waste

Prohibited waste includes designated hazardous waste and liquid waste. The following is a listing of prohibited waste to assist personnel in making proper identifications:

- All Liquids (Septic and all liquid waste)

- Asbestos (Friable)
- Auto batteries
- Paint, both water and oil based
- Pesticides
- Antifreeze
- Dead animals
- Gasoline or other Liquid Fuels
- Fluorescent tubes in quantities of 25 or more
- Wood preservatives (Creosote or PCPE's)
- Gas cylinders, unless the valve is completely removed
- Medical waste (often identified by a red bag)
- PCBs (Polychlorinated Biphenyls)
- Mercury
- Oil, petroleum products

Hazardous wastes are defined as those wastes that exhibit any of the criteria set forth in Title 22, CCR, Division 4.5, Chapter 11, Article 1, §66261.3. The *Criteria for Identifying Hazardous Waste* are presented in Article 2, §66261.10 and the *Characteristics of Hazardous Waste*, Article 3, §66261.20 including *Ignitability* (§66261.21), *Corrosivity* (§66261.22), *Reactivity* (§66261.23), and *Toxicity* (§66261.24). In addition, those materials considered hazardous wastes according to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (1(RCRA), 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq. also are considered hazardous wastes under State Law (California Health and Safety Code, Sections 25143.2 and 25159.5).

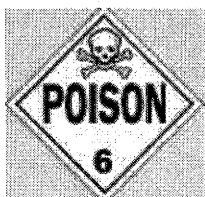
To help operations personnel perform effective load checking duties, it is important that they understand what constitutes something as hazardous. Wastes are hazardous if they have any of the following properties:

- Toxicity
- Flammability
- Reactivity
- Corrosivity

Examples of hazardous wastes containing these properties are as follows:

2.2.1 Toxic Waste

Poisonous or toxic wastes are hazardous because they can cause illness or death if ingested, inhaled, injected, or absorbed through the skin. Short-term effects can be skin burns or choking. Long-term effects can include damage to internal organs, cancer, and other health problems. The term "toxic" also refers to effects on animals and plants in the environment. Examples



of toxic wastes are:

- Liquids - pesticides and sanitizing chemicals, liquid industrial wastes containing metals and other chemicals such as cyanide or formaldehyde (embalming fluid).
- Gases - chlorine, nitrogen, acetylene; and
- Solids - sludge, waste inks, pesticides, cyanide compounds.

2.2.2 Flammable Waste

Flammable materials are hazardous because they ignite easily and burn intensely. They can be liquids, solids, or gases. Examples of ignitable wastes are:

- Liquids - gasoline, paint thinners, strippers, degreasers and solvents, epoxy resin, glues and adhesives, rubber cement, waste ink;
- Gases - acetylene cylinders, hydrogen cylinders, propane and butane, liquefied gas bottles, some aerosol containers; and
- Solids - aluminum phosphate, ammonium nitrate, phosphoric, matches.

How to identify flammable materials:

Industrial Labels: "Flammable," "Ignitable," "Flame Symbol," "Oxidizer."



Types of Material: fuels, solvents, and compressed gases.

2.2.3 Reactive Waste

Reactive wastes are unstable or react with other materials to burn, explode, or give off fumes when mixed with water, air, or other materials. Examples are:

- Liquids - some metal plating chemicals like chromic acid, cyanide solutions, water-treatment chemicals for swimming pools;
- Gases - Oxygen; and
- Solids - explosives like dynamite, ammonium nitrate fertilizer, phosphorus, dry swimming pool chemicals, epoxy resins



How to identify reactive wastes: Industrial Labels: "Oxidizer," "Organic Peroxide," "Explosive," "Dangerous," "Blasting Agents," "Reactive"

Words on Labels: "May react with other materials," "incompatible with ..."
"unstable," "keep away from..."

Types of Wastes: suspicious liquid and dry substances including swimming pool chemicals.

2.2.4 Corrosive Wastes

Corrosive wastes are hazardous because they can dissolve metals and burn skin and eyes on contact. They include acids, bases, and other harsh chemicals such as bleach and cleaning components. Examples are:

- Liquids: acids, bases, metal-treating compounds, ammonia, laundry bleaches, and alkaline degreasers (restaurant cleansers);
- Gases: chlorine, ammonia, others; and
- Solids: sodium hydroxide or lye, fertilizers, detergents.



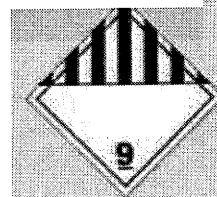
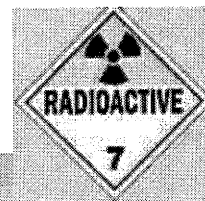
How to identify corrosive wastes: Industrial Labels: "Corrosives," precautionary words on label such as "Danger," "Caution," "Warning," or "May be corrosive or irritate skin and eyes."

Types of Wastes: industrial metal cleaning products, suspicious liquid and dry granular material.

2.2.5 Other Hazardous Wastes

Certain other wastes are hazardous and require special treatment/handling. Examples are:

- Radioactive materials with "radioactive" label;
- Waste lubricating oils;
- Loads of more than 25 fluorescent tubes;
- Car and truck batteries; and
- Water-based and oil-based paint.



2.2.6 Non-Biodegradable Wastes

Non-Biodegradable wastes are hazardous because they build up in the environment and poison or injure plants and animals. Examples are:

- Liquids - PCBs, liquids containing some pesticides and metals, mercury;
- Solids - Certain pesticides like DDT, utility poles treated with PCP, lead and asbestos.

How to identify toxic wastes that have the potential to harm the environment:

Industrial Labels:

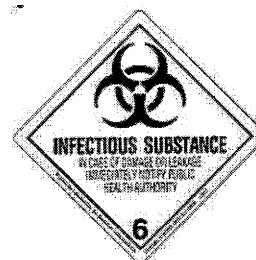
Contains PCBs, pesticide labels, "Asbestos".

Types of Wastes: Electrical equipment, pesticides, utility poles, insulation material.

2.2.7 Medical Wastes

Waste that meets the criteria of both of the following are considered Medical:

- Waste generated during diagnosis, treatment or immunization, research activities, biological production or testing; and
- Bio-hazardous waste or sharps waste.



2.2.7.1 Bio-hazardous Wastes

Laboratory Waste:

- Specimen cultures from medical & pathological labs;
- Infectious agent cultures from research & industrial labs;
- Production wastes of bacteria, viruses or spores;
- Suspected contaminated specimens or tissues from surgery or autopsy;
- Suspected contaminated animal parts, tissues fluids or carcasses;
- Waste containing recognizable fluid blood;
- Waste containing suspected contaminated excretion, exudates or secretions;
- Waste contaminate with chemotherapeutic agents;



Examples include, but are not limited to the following:

- All animal carcasses.
- Waste in red bags that have not been autoclaved
- Red plastic sharps boxes & loose hypodermic needles
- Syringes, tubing or IV bags containing liquid blood

A comprehensive list of classified Hazardous Waste is presented in Title 22 CCR Division 4.5, Chapter 11, Articles 4 and 4.1.

A more complete Hazardous Materials Marking, Labeling and Placard Guide is available in Appendix A.

2.3 Universal Waste

Universal wastes are hazardous wastes that pose a lower risk to people and the environment than other hazardous wastes. The following incomplete list of items are considered "Universal Wastes":

- Thermostats, thermometers, switches, gauges, lamps, batteries (other than lead-acid car batteries), etc., that contain mercury
- Non-empty aerosol cans
- Novelties that might contain mercury switches or batteries
- CRTs
- Consumer Electronics

The Temporary and Conditional Universal Waste Exemption for batteries, thermostats, lamps and consumer electronic devices was removed on February 9, 2006. Beginning on that date all such devices were prohibited from the solid waste stream. As a result the County implemented its plan for collecting and temporarily storing all such waste (see Section 3.3.1 *Materials Storage*). The plan includes pre-sorting of universal wastes by consumers and depositing those wastes in designated areas, segregated from normal transfer and processing operations. Universal waste items have been excluded from the list of permissible waste and included as part of the waste screening process as described in section 3.3 of this plan. In addition, a comprehensive list of Universal Waste has been included in Appendix B, *"Managing Universal Waste in California"*.

3.0 **LOAD CHECKING PROGRAM**

3.1 Objective

The objective of the load-checking program is to detect and deter attempts to dispose of prohibited wastes. The program developed for the County of Sonoma has been structured to meet or exceed the requirements for landfills as promulgated in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 258, Subpart C, Section 258.20 (Subtitle D), and 27 CCR §20870 and for transfer stations as promulgated in 14 CCR §17409.5.

3.2 Training

All operations personnel (i.e., scale house attendant, spotters, equipment operators, etc.) are trained to identify prohibited waste and properly handle those wastes. All employees receive a minimum of eight hours of training annually during which time any updated regulations for hazardous waste are discussed. A

copy of the load-checking program is available to all employees and is available in the Central Landfill library.

3.3 Waste Screening

Waste screening is performed by operations personnel during the operating hours of the landfill and transfer stations. All incoming loads are visually observed by the personnel and suspect waste is returned to the owner or removed, identified and properly stored for eventual disposal.

3.3.1 *Materials Storage*

Temporary Storage

Waste that does not pose any immediate danger, such as universal waste and other less hazardous waste, is stored in a temporary accumulation area. Disposal Workers inspect the items and determine if they are considered hazardous. If they are deemed hazardous they then will take the necessary steps for proper segregation and storage in the hazardous waste lockers.

The hazardous waste storage lockers are compartmentalized for segregating various types of material. The lockers are situated near the tipping area at the transfer stations. The storage lockers at the Central Disposal Site are in a secured location within the footprint of the transfer station building. Each locker has a spill containment floor, equipped with a chemical fire suppression unit. Each substance is stored in plastic storage containers so that there is no contact between dissimilar or unknown substance. The storage lockers are inspected daily to ensure that substances are not leaking, reacting or otherwise posing a threat to the environment.

Universal waste is sorted and placed into 4-foot by four-foot metal baskets and stored in the same general area with television and computer monitors. A contract hauler then removes the waste from the site at least every 90-days or sooner.

The County has contracted with a licensed hazardous waste hauler to remove from the site any known and unknown substances that clearly are reactive or otherwise present a danger. Items that are found to be permissible waste are placed back into the waste stream or items that are reusable, such as latex paint or motor oil, are placed in a locker designated as reusable and are available to the public. This process is typically done on a daily basis.

3.3.2 *Disposal of Hazardous Waste*

Hazardous or ineligible wastes are removed from storage at least every 90 days of the accumulation date. The type of disposal or recycling depends on the material type and is handled as follows:

- Ammunition- Taken to Sheriff Office;
- Batteries- Recycled by a contractor;
- Gas cylinders- Recycled by a private company;
- Medical Waste- Only autoclaved waste accepted, non-autoclaved waste is handled by a bio-hazardous waste contractor;
- Latex paint- Recycled, or bulk by hazardous waste hauler;
- Oil-based products- Handled by waste hauler;
- Unknowns & Incompatible items- lab packed and handled by hazardous waste contractor.

3.4 Load Checking

The initial step in load checking is to review incoming loads at the site entrance/scale house. The scale house attendant observes incoming loads for any indication of prohibited wastes. If the scale house attendant encounters suspicious looking loads, he or she will contact an operations supervisor to determine if the waste is acceptable. If prohibited wastes are identified during inspection of a load, the driver is notified that the wastes are not accepted at this site and they are allowed to dump everything but those unaccepted items. The scale house notifies the spotters of the truck number and the type of unacceptable waste that is on its way to the tipping areas so they can ensure customer compliance.

The next step in the program is checking the vehicle as it dumps its load at the load checking area. Trained personnel survey the load during and after unloading. All known prohibited wastes are identified and segregated from the load. If a load contains a prohibited material the customer is given information on how to dispose of the unacceptable waste properly.

The equipment operators are also in a position to survey some of the waste as it is being dumped at the tipping area and pushed into trailers. Operators can spot prohibited waste when they are present. If further assessment is needed, a supervisor is notified.

All individuals involved in the actual load checking will exercise caution to protect themselves, other employees and the public from hazardous materials. This includes, at a minimum, the wearing of gloves, boots and other personal protective clothing in conjunction with avoiding hazardous waste if it is encountered. Although the intent of the Load Checking Program is to prevent the

disposal of hazardous waste at solid waste facilities, safety of the employees is always the primary concern.

3.4.1 Type of Loads to be Checked

All loads are subject to the screening process. The disposal workers randomly check loads of both private and commercial haulers.

3.4.2 Frequency of Load Checks

All loads are continuously monitored for hazardous waste. An inspection team is sent to each of the transfer stations, at random, at least twice every month. The team spends approximately 3 to 4 hours inspecting loads and, depending on traffic loading, inspects most of the commercial and public loads that come in. The frequency of inspections can be increased at the discretion of the operations supervisor.

3.4.3 Report of Findings

After each inspection the load check team completes the required hazardous waste load checking form for all loads that are screened at the facility, regardless of the content of the load (see Appendix C). This information is kept on file and is available to the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) upon request and quarterly reports are filed with the LEA.

3.4.4 Method of Selecting Loads

The load-checking program is conducted randomly. It is the responsibility of the operator to assure that load checks are not performed on the same day of the week or on the same hour of the day.

3.5 Contingency Plan

In the event of an accident or accidental discharge of hazardous waste or other ineligible waste, all appropriate personnel (i.e., operator, responsible agencies) will be notified immediately. The subject area will be isolated and secured, and an experienced hazardous waste clean up contractor summoned.

4.0 METHODS FOR DETERMINING WASTE ACCEPTABILITY

4.1 Physical Assessment

One practical means for determining the acceptability of suspicious waste is to examine its product label. Warning labels such as "harmful if inhaled" or "use only in a well-ventilated area" are often useful in identifying the waste type. In some cases, physical signs, such as odor or color might indicate the presence of a prohibited waste. Such observation, coupled with the customer's response to questions, often provides sufficient data to identify the waste.

When assessing a load the inspector may note an incompatibility in waste type, drawing attention to that part of the load that seems incongruous with the rest of the load. For example, the presence of a 55-gallon drum mixed in with a load of residential waste. Once noted, the customer would be questioned, and if needed, additional assessment undertaken.

4.2 Additional Assessment

In some cases the steps outlined above may be insufficient to identify the waste. It is the customer's responsibility to ensure that a specific waste is permissible before disposal. When a contaminated load is identified and rejected by the landfill/transfer station personnel, ***the original producer of the load retains the responsibility of being the generator***. The load check inspector may require that additional measures be taken by the customer at the customer's expense prior to accepting the waste. When this occurs, the customer will be advised to obtain one or more of the following acceptance authorization:

- Written clarification by regulatory agencies.
- Written clearance from the County of Sonoma, LEA for the Central Landfill
- Copy of Manufacturers Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)

4.3 Disposition of Prohibited Wastes

If prohibited wastes are discovered, as a result of any of the waste identification activities listed above, the customer is informed that such waste cannot be accepted by the facility and that it must be removed from the facility premises and arrangements made for proper disposal.

5.0 **ADDITIONAL WASTE ACCEPTANCE CONTROL PROCEDURES**

5.1 Signs and Flyers

Signs are currently posted near the site entrance that clearly state the types of wastes not accepted. In addition to the existing signs, flyers with alternatives for hazardous waste disposal and associated phone numbers are available at the scale house.

5.2 Operation by Site Personnel

In addition to the procedures for detecting hazardous waste that are conducted as part of the load checking program, operations personnel are trained and directed to identify potentially prohibited wastes that may be delivered to the site. Equipment operators are also trained to identify prohibited wastes as it appears at the tipping areas

5.3 Known Offenders

Special precautions are taken by the inspection team during inspections when accepting waste from sources that have previously attempted to off-load hazardous wastes. Precautionary measures will include: 1) Questioning of the vehicle driver by the scale house attendant and visually inspecting the contents of the load; 2) Sorting through the load during unloading; 3) Additional record keeping of known offender's license plate is kept in the office; and 4) The cashiers, spotters and supervisors all have knowledge of known repeat offenders. Continued repeat offenders will be banned from the facility and prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

5.4 Household Hazardous Waste Collection Program

As mentioned in section 1.0 the Integrated Waste Division of the Department of Transportation and Public Works recently opened its Household Toxic Waste Facility. The Facility is located on the property of the Central Disposal Site and adjacent to the Solid Waste Transfer Station at 500 Meham Road in Petaluma. The facility is currently open to the Public Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 7:30 A.M. to 3:30 P.M. Appointments are not necessary except in the case of small businesses.

In addition to the Household Toxics Facility the County offers Community Toxics Collections and Toxics Rover pick up service. The Community Toxics Collections are weekly events that are held every Tuesday from 4-8 P.M., somewhere in the County (call 795-2025 for locations). The Toxic Rover pick up service will pick up hazardous materials at the public's residence by appointment. There is a small fee for this service that includes disposal cost. For a comprehensive description of these and other recycling programs consult the Sonoma County Recycling Guide. These programs are outlined in the Sonoma County Recycling Guide.

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: Hazardous Materials Marking, Labeling & Placarding Guide

Appendix B: *Managing Universal Waste in California*, Dept. of Toxic Substances, Fact Sheet, June 2003.

Appendix C: Household Hazardous Waste Public Load Checking Reporting Form and Hazardous Waste Screening Reporting Form - Commercial.

General Guidelines on Use of Warning Labels and Placards

LABELS

See 49 CFR, Part 172, Subpart E, for complete labeling regulations.

- The Hazardous Materials Table [§172.101, Col. 6] identifies the proper label(s) for the hazardous material listed.
- Any person who offers a hazardous material for transportation MUST label the package, if required [§172.400(a)].
- Labels may be affixed to packages when not required by regulations, provided each label represents a hazard of the material contained in the package [§172.401].
- The appropriate hazard class or division number must be displayed in the lower corner of a primary and subsidiary hazard label [§172.402(b)].
- For classes 1,2,3,4,5,6, and 8, text indicating a hazard (e.g., "CORROSIVE") is NOT required on a label. The label must otherwise conform to Subpart E of Part 172 [§172.405].
- Labels must be printed on or affixed to the surface of the package near the proper shipping name marking [§172.406(a)].
- When primary and subsidiary labels are required, they must be displayed next to each other [§172.406(c)].
- For a package containing a Division 6.1, Packing Group III material, the POISON label specified in §172.430 may be modified to display the text PG-III instead of POISON or TOXIC. Also see §172.313(d).
- The class number must be displayed on a subsidiary label. For Transition 2005, see §172.402(b).

PLACARDS

See 49 CFR, Part 172, Subpart F, for complete placarding regulations.

- Each person who offers for transportation or transports any hazardous material subject to the Hazardous Materials Regulations must comply with all applicable requirements of Subpart F [§172.500].
- Placards may be displayed for a hazardous material, even when not required, if the placarding otherwise conforms to the requirements of Subpart F of Part 172 [§172.502(c)].
- For other than Class 7 or the DANGEROUS placard, text indicating a hazard (e.g., "FLAMMABLE") is not required. Text may be omitted from the OXYGEN placard only if the specific ID number is displayed on the placard [§172.519(b)(3)].
- For a placard corresponding to the primary or subsidiary hazard class of a material, the hazard class or division number must be displayed in the lower corner of the placard. For Transition 2005, see §172.519(b)(4).
- Any transport vehicle, freight container, or rail car containing any quantity of material listed in Table 1 must be placarded [§172.504].
- When the gross weight of all hazardous materials in non-bulk packages covered in Table 2 is less than 454 kg (1,001 lbs), no placard is required on a transport vehicle or freight container [§172.504(c)].
- Notes: See §172.504(f)(10) for placarding Division 6.1, PG-III materials.
- Placarded loads require registration with USDOT. See §107.601 for registration regulations.

Inhalation Hazard Materials



§172.540



§172.555

**INHALATION
HAZARD**

§172.313

Materials which meet the inhalation toxicity criteria have additional "communication standards" prescribed by the HMR. The words "Poison-Inhalation Hazard" must be entered on the shipping paper, as required by §172.203(m)(2). Packagings must be marked "Inhalation Hazard" or, alternatively, when the words "Inhalation Hazard" appear on the label or placard, the "Inhalation Hazard" marking is not required on the package. Transport vehicles, freight containers, portable tanks and unit load devices that contain a poisonous material subject to the "Poison-Inhalation Hazard" shipping description, must be placarded with a POISON INHALATION HAZARD or POISON GAS placard, as appropriate. This shall be in addition to any other placard required for that material [§172.504].

Placarding Tables

[§172.504(e)]

Table 1 (Placard any quantity)

Hazard class or division	Placard name
1.1	EXPLOSIVES 1.1
1.2	EXPLOSIVES 1.2
1.3	EXPLOSIVES 1.3
2.3	POISON GAS
4.3	DANGEROUS WHEN WET
5.2 (Organic peroxide, Type B, liquid or solid, temperature controlled)	ORGANIC PEROXIDE
6.1 (Inhalation Hazard, Zone A or B)	POISON INHALATION HAZARD
7 (Radioactive Yellow III label only)	RADIOACTIVE

Table 2 (Placard 1,001 lbs or more)

Hazard class or division	Placard name
1.4	EXPLOSIVES 1.4
1.5	EXPLOSIVES 1.5
1.6	EXPLOSIVES 1.6
2.1	FLAMMABLE GAS
2.2	NON-FLAMMABLE GAS
3	FLAMMABLE
Combustible Liquid	COMBUSTIBLE
4.1	FLAMMABLE SOLID
4.2	SPONTANEOUSLY COMBUSTIBLE
5.1	OXIDIZER
5.2 (Other than organic peroxide, Type B, liquid or solid, temperature controlled)	ORGANIC PEROXIDE
6.1 (Other than inhalation hazard, Zone A or B)	POISON
6.2	(None)
8	CORROSIVE
9	CLASS 9 [§172.504(f)(9)]
ORM-D	(None)

For complete details, refer to one or more of the following:

- Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49, Transportation, Parts 100-185. [All modes]
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air. [Air]
- International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code. [Water]
- Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations of Transport Canada. [Rail and Highway]



U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Research and
Special Programs
Administration**

Copies of this Chart may be obtained by
contacting:

USDOT/RSPA/OHMIT/DHM-50
Washington, D.C. 20590
or
Phone: 202-366-2301
E-mail: training@rspa.dot.gov
Web site: www.rspa.dot.gov

DHM50-0019-0104



U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Research and
Special Programs
Administration**

DOT CHART 12

Hazardous Materials Marking, Labeling & Placarding Guide



Refer to 49 CFR, Part 172:

Marking - Subpart D

Labeling - Subpart E

Placarding - Subpart F

Emergency Response - Subpart G

NOTE:

This document is for general guidance only and must not be used to determine compliance with 49 CFR, Parts 100-185.

Hazardous Materials Warning Labels

Actual label size: 100 mm (3.9 inches) on all sides

CLASS 1 Explosives:
Divisions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6



§172.411

* Include compatibility group letter.

** Include division number and compatibility group letter.

CLASS 2 Gases:
Divisions 2.1, 2.2, 2.3



§172.405(b), §172.413, §172.416, §172.417

CLASS 3 Flammable Liquid



§172.419

CLASS 4 Flammable Solid, Spontaneously Combustible, and Dangerous When Wet:
Divisions 4.1, 4.2, 4.3



§172.420, §172.422, §172.423

CLASS 5 Oxidizer, Organic Peroxide:
Divisions 5.1 and 5.2



§172.426, §172.427

CLASS 6 Poison (Toxic), Poison Inhalation Hazard, Infectious Substance:
Divisions 6.1 and 6.2



For Regulated Medical Waste (RMW), an Infectious Substance label is not required on an outer packaging, if the OSHA Biohazard marking is used as prescribed in 29 CFR 1910.1030(g). CDC Etiologic Agent label must be used as prescribed in 42 CFR 72.3 and 72.6. A bulk package of RMW must display a BIOHAZARD marking.

§172.323, §172.405(k), §172.429, §172.430, §172.432

CLASS 7 Radioactive



§172.436, §172.438, §172.440, §172.450

CLASS 8 Corrosive



§172.442

CLASS 9 Miscellaneous Hazardous Material



§172.446

Subsidiary Risk Label

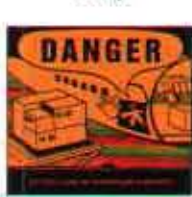


§172.411

For Aircraft Only



Cargo Aircraft Only



§172.448

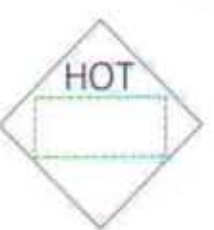
INNER PACKAGES COMPLY WITH PRESCRIBED SPECIFICATIONS



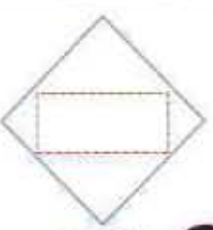
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MARKINGS



§172.322



§172.325



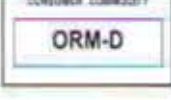
§172.332(a)



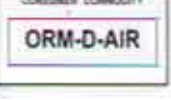
§172.302(g) and §173.9



§172.313(a)



§172.313(b)



§172.313(c)

Keep a copy of the Emergency Response Guidebook handy!

Hazardous Materials Warning Placards

Actual placard size: 275 mm (10.8 inches) on all sides

CLASS 1 Explosives



§172.522, §172.523, §172.524, §172.525

* For Divisions 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3, enter compatibility group letter, when required; placard any quantity. For Divisions 1.4, 1.5, and 1.6, enter compatibility group letter, when required; placard 454 kg (1,001 lbs) or more.

CLASS 2 Gases



§172.528, §172.530, §172.532, §172.540

For NON-FLAMMABLE GAS, OXYGEN (compressed gas or refrigerated liquid), and FLAMMABLE GAS, placard 454 kg (1,001 lbs) or more gross weight. For POISON GAS (Division 2.3), placard any quantity.

CLASS 3 Flammable Liquid and Combustible Liquid



§172.542, §172.544

For FLAMMABLE, placard 454 kg (1,001 lbs) or more. GASOLINE may be used in place of FLAMMABLE placard displayed on a cargo tank or portable tank transporting gasoline by highway. Placard combustible liquid transported in bulk. See §172.504(h)(2) for use of FLAMMABLE placard in place of COMBUSTIBLE. FUEL OIL may be used in place of COMBUSTIBLE on a cargo or portable tank transporting fuel oil not classed as a flammable liquid by highway.

CLASS 4 Flammable Solid, Spontaneously Combustible, and Dangerous When Wet



§172.546, §172.547, §172.548

For FLAMMABLE SOLID and SPONTANEOUSLY COMBUSTIBLE, placard 454 kg (1,001 lbs) or more. For DANGEROUS WHEN WET (Division 4.3), placard any quantity.

CLASS 5 Oxidizer & Organic Peroxide



§172.550, §172.552

For OXIDIZER and ORGANIC PEROXIDE (other than TYPE B, temperature controlled), placard 454 kg (1,001 lbs) or more. For ORGANIC PEROXIDE (Division 5.2), Type B, temperature controlled, placard any quantity.

CLASS 6 Poison (Toxic) and Poison Inhalation Hazard



§172.504(h)(10), §172.554, §172.555

For POISON (PGI or PGII), other than inhalation hazard, and POISON (PGIII), placard 454 kg (1,001 lbs) or more. For POISON/INHALATION HAZARD (Division 6.1), inhalation hazard only, placard any quantity.

CLASS 7 Radioactive



§172.556

Placard any quantity - packages bearing RADIOACTIVE YELLOW III labels only. Certain low specific activity radioactive materials in "exclusive use" will not bear the label, but the radioactive placard is required for exclusive use shipments of low specific activity material and surface contaminated objects transported in accordance with §173.427(b)(3) or (4).

CLASS 8 Corrosive



§172.558

Placard 454 kg (1,001 lbs) or more.

CLASS 9 Miscellaneous



§172.560

Not required for domestic transportation. A bulk packaging containing a Class 9 material must be marked with the appropriate ID number displayed on a Class 9 placard, an orange panel, or a white square-on-point display.

Dangerous



§172.521

A freight container, unit load device, transport vehicle, or rail car which contains non-bulk packaging with two or more categories of hazardous materials that require different placards specified in Table 2 may be placarded with DANGEROUS placards instead of the specific placards required for each of the materials in Table 2. However, when 1,000 kg (2,205 lbs) or more of one category of material is loaded at one loading facility, the placard specified in Table 2 must be applied.



White square background required for placard for highway route controlled quantity radioactive material and for rail shipment of certain explosives and poisons, and for flammable gas in a DOT 113 tank car. §172.507 and §172.510

PLACARDS OR ORANGE PANELS



§172.332

and



Appropriate placard must be used.

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER DISPLAYS

MUST BE DISPLAYED ON: (1) Tank Cars, Cargo Tanks, Portable Tanks, and other Bulk Packagings; (2) Vehicles or containers containing 4,000 kg (8,820 lbs) in non-bulk packages of only a single hazardous material having the same proper shipping name and identification number; and (3) 1,000 kg (2,205 lbs) of materials poisonous by inhalation in Hazard Zone A or B. See §172.301(a)(3) and §172.313(c).

Response begins with identification!

APPENDIX B

HAZARDOUS WASTE LOAD CHECKING DATA SHEET



**COUNTY OF SONOMA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
REFUSE DISPOSAL**



35

**DISPOSAL FACILITY
HAZARDOUS WASTES SCREENING REPORTING FORM – COMMERCIAL**

Date _____ Time _____ Facility _____

Vehicle License No. _____ Type of Vehicle _____

Driver's Name _____ Route # _____

Firm/Company Name _____ Telephone # _____

Firm/Company Address _____

Action Taken _____

Hazard	Description Chemical Name or Other	Quantity	(C)ubic Yds (G)allons (P)ounds (O)unces	(L)iquid (S)olid (G)as

Comments: _____

Completed By: _____

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PUBLIC LOAD CHECKS

SITE:					DATE:		NAME:	
#	TYPE OF VEHICLE				NO HHW	HAULER REMOVED (LIC #)	TYPE OF WASTE	
	TRUCK	CAR	VAN	TRAILER			(REMARKS)	
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
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23								
24								
25								

APPENDIX C

MASTER LIST OF PREVIOUS WASTES BY CLASSIFICATION

ACIDS

Waste Corrosive Liquid, N.O.S. (Hydrochloric, Sulfuric acid) 8, UN 1760, PG II

Waste Corrosive Solid, N.O.S. (Boric acid, Zinc chloride) 8, UN 1759, PG III

Product Name	Use	EH	Components
Ladco, Roach Prufe, Whiteworth, Antrol, VWR	Roach Killer	N	Boric acid
Willard Muriatic Acid, Parks, Ked, Brie Nu, Sore Klean, Jasco, Chase, Sunny Side	Cleaner	Y	Hydrochloric acid
Ro Go, Clear Through, Quale, Westlake	Drain opener	N	Sulfuric acid
ED Fred	Shower & tile	N	Phosphoric acid
Aqua Chem Poolcare	Lowers pH	Y	Hydrochloric acid
Muriatic Acid 20	Brick cleaner	Y	Hydrochloric acid
Green All Bone Meal	Fertilizer	N	Phosphoric acid
Robinsons Anpack Drugs	Wound cleaner	N	Boric acid
Naval Jelly, Duro, Portex, Afta, Rust Mort, Espree Bloom, Aluminum Jelly, Chacon, Iron Cleaner, Galva Wash	Rust dissolver	N	Phosphoric acid
Rust Treatment	Rust remover	N	Phosphoric acid
Klix Porcelain & Tile Cleaner	Tile cleaner	N	Phosphoric acid
Shower Power (Chemifax)	Shower cleaner	N	Phosphoric acid
Fuller Extrastrength Bowl Cleaner	Toilet cleaner	Y	Hydrochloric acid
Chacon 0-10-10 Plant Fertilizer	Plant food	N	Phosphoric acid, Potassium chloride
Amco, Superior Flux Co., No Korode Soldering Flux	Soldering agent	N	Zinc chloride
ZUD, Wilmor	Metal cleaner	N	Oxalic acid
Custom Wood Bleach	Wood bleach	N	Oxalic acid
Precise African Violet Food, Liquinox Acid Plant Food	Plant food	N	Phosphoric acid, Urea, Muriate of potash
Chacon, All Purpose Fertilizer	Plant fertilizer	N	Phosphoric acid, Urea, Potassium chloride
Mechanics Carburetor Cleaner	Parts cleaner	N	Cresylic acid, Petroleum distillates, Methylene chloride, Dichlorobenzene
Cookes Hormone	Plant hormone	N	1-Naphthalene, Acetic acid
Lime Away Toilet Bowl, Lysol Toilet Bowl Cleaner	Toilet cleaner	Y	Hydrochloric acid, Didecyl dimethyl, Ammonium chloride
Chacon Liquid Iron & Zinc	Plant food	N	

ACIDS

Product Name	Use	EH	Components
Ked Rust Remover	Rust remover	Y	Hydrochloric acid, Phosphoric acid, Ethylene glycol, Butyl ether
Bric Nu	Concrete, tile, brick etch	Y	Hydrochloric acid, Ethyl glycol, Acetate
Mechanic Carburetor & Parts	Car parts cleaner	N	Methylene chloride, Orthodichlorobenzene, Cresylic acid, Petroleum distillates
Lime Away	Lime & scale remover	N	Phosphoric acid, Hydroxyacetic acid
Lime Away Extra Strength	Toilet cleaner	Y	Didecyldimethylammonium chloride, Hydrochloric acid
Connoisseur	Jewel cleaner	N	Alkylammonium compound, Sodium benzoate, Ethylacetate
Liquinox Iron & Zinc	Plant food	N	Iron & Zinc sulfate, Naphthalene, Acetic acid
Lysol Cling	Toilet bowl	N	Nonionic, Cationic surfactants, Oxalic acid
1-14 Soapscum	Soap scum remover	N	Pine oil, Ethylene glycol, Monobutylether, Oleic Acid
Jasco	Pretreat for wood refinishing	N	Phosphoric acid, Alcohol
Chemifax	Tub tile cleaner	N	Phosphoric acid, Methyl salicylate
Liquinox Start	Fertilizer	N	Naphthalene acetic acid, Chelated iron, Phosphate
Citrus & Avocado Fertilizer Chelated	Fertilizer	N	Urea, Phosphoric acid, Muriate of potash, EDTA
Cha-Kem-Co Liquid Iron & Zinc	Fertilizer	N	Iron & Zinc sulfate, Dipotassium, EDTA, Potash
Berryman B-9 Chem Dip	Carburetor cleaner	N	Cresylic acid, Perchloroethylene

FLAMMABLES

Waste Poisonous Solid, N.O.S. (Arsenic trioxide, Sodium arsenate, Mercuric chloride) 6, UN 2810,
PG II

Product Name	Use	EH	Components
Inorganic Poisons			
Annol	Ant traps	Y	Sodium arsenate
Kodak Sepia Toner	Photochemicals	Y	Sodium selenite
Triox Weed Killer	Herbicide	Y	Arsenic trioxide, Sodium arsenite
Ortho Earwig Bait	Earwig killer	N	Sodium fluosilicate
Flotox (Ortho) Garden Sulfur	Mildew remover	N	Sulfur
Larvex	Insecticide	N	Sodium aluminum silicofluoride
Mercury Containing Compounds			
Semesan	Paint additive	Y	Hydroxymercurichlorophenol
Miller's Paraspra	Paint additive	Y	Phenyl mercuri triethanol, Ammonium lactate
Mallinckrodt	Reagent	Y	Mercuric chloride
Super Ad It	Paint additive	Y	Di(phenylmercury), Dodecylsuccinate
Kodak	Specialized photochemicals	Y	Mercuric chloride
Cyanides			
Hach	Gopher killer	Y	Sodium cyanide
Cyani-kill, Cyano-gas	Gopher killer	Y	Calcium cyanide
Pure Silver Plate	Electroplate solution	Y	Sodium cyanide
Solid Organic Poisons			
Repel Dog & Cat Repellant	Repellant	N	Paradichlorobenzene, Alkylpyridines, Ziram, Thiram
DuPont Ferbamate	Fungicide	N	Ferbam
Corry's Slug-N-Snail Granules	Insecticide	N	Metaldehyde, Carbaryl
Rose Fungicide	Fungicide	Y	Cycloheximide
Pestmaster, Richfield, Roach Master, Blackleaf, Thripocide, Stay Dee, Scale O Kill, Pestrol, Pest B Gon, Procon, Niatox, So Long Fly	Pesticide	N	DDT
Flit	Bug bait	N	DDT, Isobornylthiocyanoacetate terpenes
Chacon Spruge & Oralis Control	Herbicide	N	Sodium thiocyanide

FLAMMABLES

Product Name	Use	EH	Components
Deadline for Slug & Snails	Insecticide	N	Metalddehydes
Ortho-Klor 44	Insecticide	Y	Chlordane, Petroleum distillates
Ortho-Klor 10	Pesticide	Y	Chlordane, Octachloromethanotetrahydroindane
Ortho Bug-Getta Pellets	Pesticide	Y	Dieldrin, Metalddehyde
Cook Benomyl Systemic Fungicide	Fungicide	N	Benomyl
Raid, Dexol, Fleatrol, Spectracide, Lawn Insect Spray	Insecticide	N	Chlorpyrifos
Sears Moth Ice, Waterproof	Moth repellant	N	Para-dichlorobenzene or Naphthalene
Vetchem, Double Chacon, Ortho, Zodiac, Hartz, Mycodex Powder	Insecticide	N	Carbaryl
Earwig Roach, Raid, Ant Barrier	Insecticide	N	2-Methyl(ethoxy)phenolmethylocarbamate
Dog Off	Dog repellant	N	N,N-Diethyl-Meta-Toluamide
Ortho Rose Dust	Pesticide	Y	Phaltan, Lindane, DDT, Sulfur

FLAMMABLES

Waste Flammable Liquid, Poisonous, N.O.S. (Petroleum distillates, Pyrethrins, Chlordane)
UN 1992, PG II

Product Name	Use	EH	Components
Chacon Bordol	Fungicide	N	Copper sulfate, Petroleum oil
PhisoHex	Soap	N	Lanolin, Petrolatum, Hexachlorophene
Ortho Rose & Flower Insect Killer	Pesticide	N	Piperonyl butoxide, Pyrethrins, Petroleum distillates
Black Leaf 40	Fungicide	N	Nicotine sulfate solution
Black Flag Insect Spray	Pesticide	N	DDT, Methylated naphthenates, Betabutoxybetathiocyanodiethylether, Petroleum distillates
49er Gold Strike Bonanza Plant Spray	Fungicide	N	Pyrethrins, Ethylenedichloride, Copperoleate, Iron, Zinc & Manganese Octoates
Scale-O-Kill	Fungicide	N	Cyclohexanone, Malathion, Petroleum distillates
Ortho Funginex Rose Disease Control	Fungicide	N	Triforine, Petroleum distillates
Tropic Zone Insect Spray	Pesticide	Y	DDT, Lindane, Chlordane, Petroleum distillates
Ortho Klor, Chacon Klor	Pesticide	Y	Chlordane, Petroleum distillates
Ortho Greenol Liquid Fungicide	Fungicide	N	Copperoleate, Petroleum distillates
Watkins Fly & Moth Spray	Pesticide	N	DDT, Pyrethrum
Ortho Isotox Insect Spray	Pesticide	N	Carbaryl
Willard Q.P.	Wood Preservative	N	Creosote
Ortho Rix Spray, Sears Fungicide	Fungicide	N	Calcium polysulfides, Petroleum distillates
Copper Green, Jasco Termin-8 Green, Coppemate 250	Wood Preservative	N	Copper naphthenate, Petroleum distillates
Dexol Systemic House Plant Insecticide	Insecticide	Y	Di-Syston, Petroleum distillates
Cabot's Decking Stain	Wood Preservative	N	Bis(tributyltin) oxide, Folpet, Petroleum distillates
Black Leaf Thuricide	Insecticide	N	Bacillus thuringiensis berliner, Petroleum distillates
Orthorix, Dormant Disease, Rix Spray	Fungicide	N	Calcium polysulfide, Petroleum distillates, Dexol
Ortho, Chacon, Rose Flower, 49er, Cooke, Scale Control, Black Flag	Insecticide	N	Malathion, Petroleum distillates

FLAMMABLES

Product Name	Use	EH	Components
Raid, Ortho, Hartz, Bowman, Toots, Wonder Fluff, Schultz, Sla, Vekem, Magic Coat, Supra Coat, Bif	Insecticide	N	Piperonyl butoxide, Pyrethrins
Cuprinol, Copper Green, Jasco, Clear Wood, Ace	Wood preservative	N	Copper naphenate, Zinc naphenate, Petroleum distillates
KXL, 49er, Du-O-Cide, Bordo	Fungicide	N	Copper oleate, Pyrethrins, Petroleum distillates
Jasco, Willard, E.S., Atco, Marvir, Stadco, Becco	Wood preservative	N	Creosote
Kleenup, Ortho	Herbicide	N	Isopropylamine salt of glyphosate
Dioxin Precursors			
Penta Treat 300	Wood preservative	N	PCP, Petroleum distillates
Ortho Weed B Gone	Herbicide	Y	Butox, Propylester of 2,4,5 Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T)
Vigoro Lawn Weed Killer	Herbicide	Y	2,4,5-T
Chacon Weed-O-Kill	Herbicide	N	PCP, Prometon
Weedone	Herbicide	Y	2,4-D, 2,4,5-T

FLAMMABLES

Waste Flammable Solid, N.O.S. (Roofing tar, Adhesives, Grease)
4.1, UN 1325, PG III

Product Name	Use
Grease, Gasket Lube	Lubrication
Joint Compound	Sealant
Lap Cement	Adhesive
Wallpaper Adhesive	Adhesive
Spackling Paste	Wall repair
Concrete Adhesive, Ceramic Adhesive	Adhesive
Wax	Wax
Wood Patch	Sealant
Pipe Joint	Sealant
Elastic Seam	Adhesive
Liquid Masking Tape	Glue
Plastic Resin Glue	Glue
Glazing	Sealant
Paint Resin	Dried paint
Caulk	Sealant
Furnace Cement	Cement
Putty	Putty
Adhesive Grout	Adhesive sealant
Rust Remover	Rust remover
Tile Mastic	Adhesive
Pruning Seal	Tree sealant
Powder Paint	Paint
Auto Filler	Filler
Wet Patch	Patch
Dried Ink	Ink
Roofing Tar	Tar
Silicone	Filler
Liquid Plastic	Adhesive

BASES

Waste Oxidizing Substances, Liquid, Corrosive, N.O.S. (Sodium hypochlorite, Alkylammonium compounds, Organic surfactants) 5.1, UN 3098, PG II

Waste Oxidizing Substances, Solid, Corrosive, N.O.S. (Calcium hypochlorite, Sodium hydroxide) 5.1, UN 3085, PG II

Waste Oxidizing Substances, Liquid, N.O.S (Hydrogen peroxide, Potassium permanganate, Water) 5.1, UN 3139, PG II

Waste Oxidizing Substances, Solid, N.O.S. (Sodium metaborate, Sodium chlorate) 5.1, Un 1479, PG II

Product Name	Use	EH	Components
Hypochlorites			
X-14 Instant Mildew Remover, Tilex	Mildew remover	Y	Sodium hypochlorite, Sodium carbonate, Sodium bicarbonate
Drano	Drain cleaner	N	Sodium nitrate, Sodium hydroxide
Clorox, X-14, Tilex Mildew, Easy Off, 20 Mule Kick	Bleach, mildew remover	Y	Calcium hypochlorite, Sodium hydroxide
Chacon Stump	Stump remover	N	Potassium nitrate
Liquid Plummer	Drain cleaner	Y	Sodium hypochlorite, Sodium metasilicate
Nitrates			
Dexol Stump Remover, Chacon, Science Stump Remover	Stump killer	N	Potassium nitrate, Sodium hydroxide
Drano	Drain cleaner	N	Sodium hydroxide, Potassium nitrate
Osmacote	Super oxygenating fertilizer	N	Ammonium nitrate, Ammonium phosphate, Calcium phosphate
Miracle Grow, Supersoil, Atlas, Schultz, African Violet Food, Spoonit, Green Sweep, Plant Tabs, Wodelizer, Stim-U-Plant	Fertilizer	N	Ammonium phosphate, Potassium nitrate, Urea
Basic Oxidizers			
Monobor	Cleaner	N	Sodium metaborate, Tetrahydrate, Sodium chlorate
Border line	Deer repellent	N	Sodium metaborate, Sodium chlorate

BASES

Product Name	Use	EH	Components
Neutral Oxidizers			
Longs	Topical antibacterial	N	Hydrogen peroxide, Water
Kodak Paper Bleach, Bleach Brown, Sepia Toner, Photo Part B; Lauder CP-5	Photochemicals	N	Potassium ferricyanide
Jasco, Spe-De-Way, Walgreens	Wood bleach	N	Hydrogen peroxide
Solidox Pellets	Welding gun pellets	N	Sodium chlorate

Waste Organic Peroxide, type F, Solid, 5.2, UN 3110, PGII

Product Name	Use	EH	Components
Oxygen Plus	Fertilizer	N	Urea hydrogen peroxide, Urea, Ammonium phosphate, Potassium phosphate, Potassium hydroxide
Hardener for Polyester Resin	Hardener	N	MEK Peroxide
Oxy 5, Oxy Clear	Blemish cream	N	Benzoyl peroxide
Nice N Easy	Hair colorant	N	Hydrogen peroxide, Ethyl glucol acetate
Cream Hardener	Auto body filler catalyst	N	Benzoyl peroxide, Butyl benzyl phthalate
Wood Filler	Wood filler catalyst	N	Benzoyl peroxide

BASES

Waste Corrosive Liquid, N.O.S. (Ammonia, Sodium metasilicate, Organic surfactants) 8, UN 1760, PG II

Waste Corrosive Solid, N.O.S. (Sodium hydroxide, Trisodium phosphate, Calcium carbonate) 8, UN 1759, PG III

Product Name	Use	EH	Components
Goodwins	Cleaner	N	Ammonia
Lewis Lye, Red Devil, Mule Kick	Drain opener	N	Sodium hydroxide
Bruce 5 Minute Stripper	Wax remover	N	Sodium ortho silicate
Easy Off, Oxford, Lye, Babbit	Cleaner	N	Sodium hydroxide
Serco	Degreaser	N	Sodium hydroxide
Amway Oven Cleaner	Oven cleaner	N	Sodium hydroxide
Spe-De-Way Part B	Wood bleach	N	Sodium hydroxide
Kodak	pH check	N	Sodium hydroxide
Guardex pH Stabilizer	Pool chemicals	N	Sodium sesquicarbonate
Chacon Brush & Stump Killer	Stump killer	N	Ammonium sulfamate
Amway Wax Remover, DIY Sava Brush	Wax remover	N	Sodium metasilicate
Univer 3, Hardness Reagent	Hardener	N	Sodium carbonate Sodium sulfite
Car Bo Tet Cleaning Crystals	Dry cleaning solvent	N	Sodium carbonate, Phosphate-hydroxide
Synco, Standard Brands, Willard	Wall cleaner	N	TSP (Trisodium phosphate)
Peelaway	Paint peeler	N	Sodium hydroxide
Jasco Wood Bleach, Willard, Formby	Wood bleach	N	Sodium silicate, Sodium metasilicate
Flood Garage Floor & Driveway	Asphalt cleaner	N	Sodium metasilicate
Perform, Drain Pipe, Parsons, USP, Aqua	Cleaner	N	Ammonia
Kodak Activator & Developer, Lauder, Rodinal, Agfa, 3M	Photochemicals	N	Potassium bicarbonate, Potassium hydroxide, Potassium Aluminum, Sodium metaborate, Ammonium thiosulfate, Ammonium bromide, Sodium thiosulfate, Sodium sulfate
Fertilizers, Chacon, K-Grow	Plant food	N	Ammonium phosphate, Potassium chloride, Hydroxide, Zinc, Iron, Manganese sulfate,

BASES

Product Name	Use	EH	Components
Ortho-Gro 12-6-6	Plant food	N	Fish, Urea, Phosphoric acid, Potassium hydroxide, Iron, Zinc & chelating agent
Red Thumb 10-55	Plant food	N	Bone meal, Urea, Phosphoric pentoxide or Phosphoric acid, Potassium oxide
Soft scrub	Cleaner	N	Calcium carbonate, Detergent
Whale Plant Food	Plant food	N	Mixed organoamines
ZEP Germicide Cleaner, Lysol Cleaner	Basin tub & tile cleaner	N	N-Alkyldimethylbenzylammonium chloride
Epoxy Part B, Epox Part B	Epoxy	N	Organoamine resin
Simoniz White Wall Cleaner	Cleaner	N	Sodium silicate, Ethylacetate
Hydroprep Cleaner & Conditioner	Plant food	N	Sodium hydroxide, Iron & lime remover
Parson's Sudsy Ammonia	Cleaner	N	Ammonia, Surfactant
SSS-T Metal Cleaner	Metal cleaner	N	Methylene chloride, Xylol, Methanol, Ammonia
Dupont Chrome Polish	Chrome polish	N	Ammonium oxalate
Scotts Starter Fertilizer	Lawn fertilizer	N	Urea, Methylene monoammonium phosphate, Muriate of potash
Spic-n-Span	Bath & sink cleaner	N	Sodium sesquicarbonate, Sodium tripolyphosphate, TSP, Anionic surfactants
Brasso, Wrights Silver Polish, Jasco, Noxon	Polish	N	Ammonia, Petroleum distillates
Basic R	Rug cleaner	N	Sodium alkylsulfates, Glycol ether
Ortho, Skippy, 49er Citrus Food, Rhododendron Food, Miracle Grow, Ortho Gro	Plant food	N	Urea, Iron, Zinc, Magnesium, Organoamines

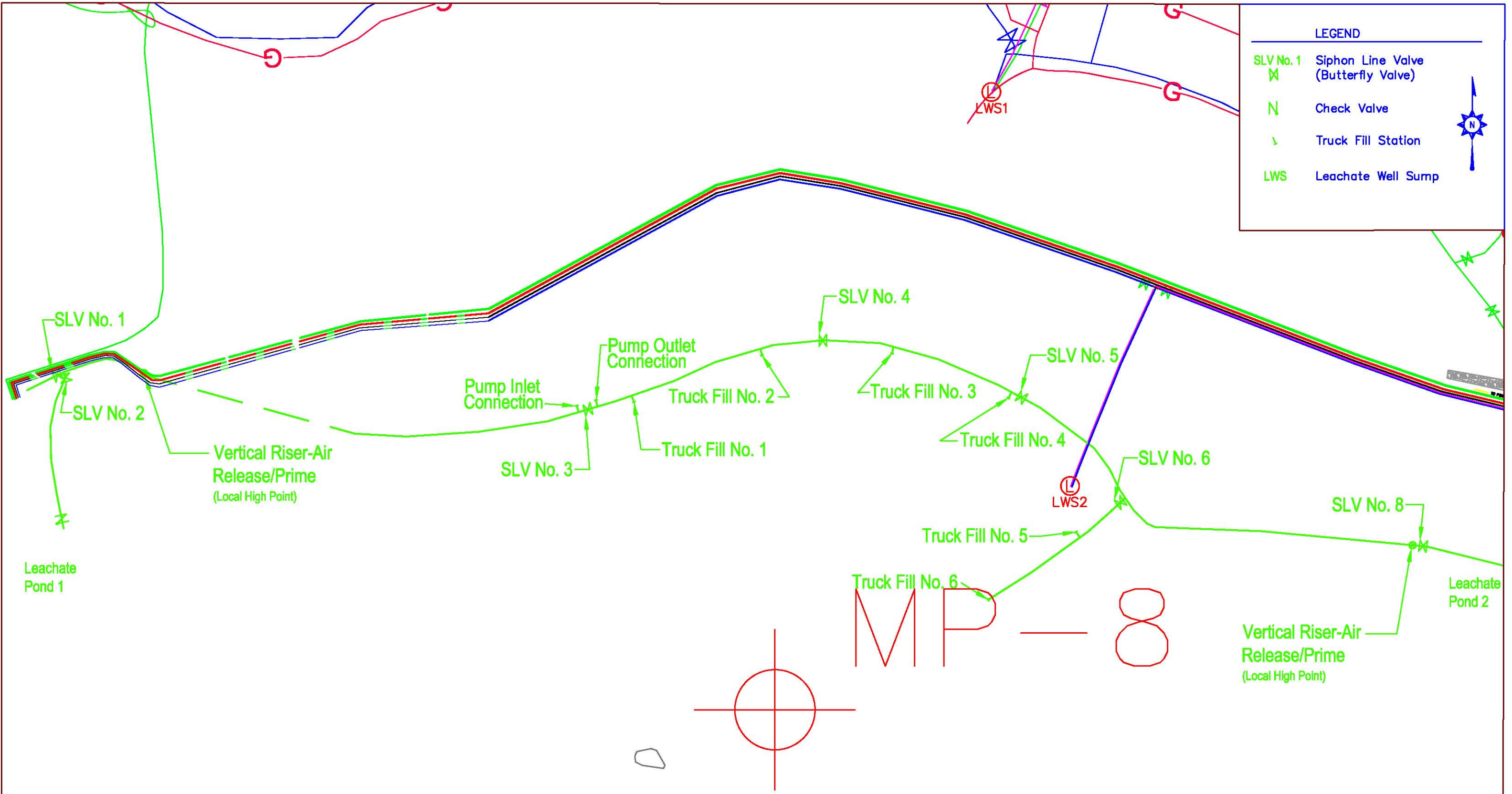
APPENDIX D

DOT/STATE/FEDERAL CROSS REFERENCING CHART

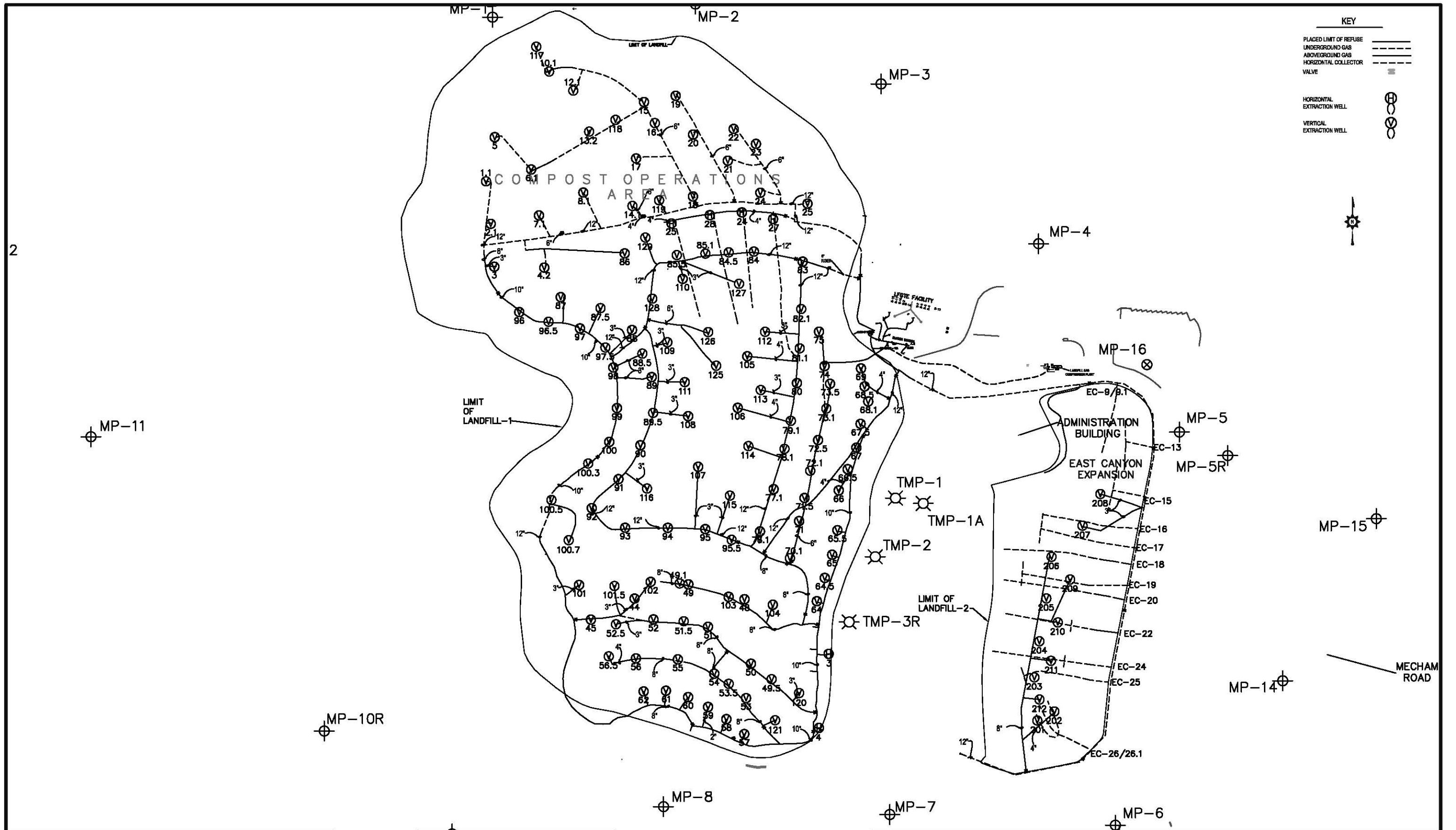
DOT Classification	DOT Definition	Clean Water Act (Hazardous Substances)	Hazardous Waste California	Hazardous Waste Federal
Explosives	Rapid release of heat or gas	Yes	Reactivity Toxicity	Reactivity Toxicity
Compressed Gases	Pressure hazard Flammability hazard Toxicity hazard	None	Ignitable Reactivity Toxicity	Ignitable Reactivity Toxicity
Flammable and Combustible Liquids	Flashpoint < 141°F Flashpoint > 141°F but < 200° F	Yes	Ignitable Toxicity	Ignitable Toxicity
Flammable Solids and Spontaneously Combustibles	Friction or self- ignition	Yes	Ignitable Toxicity	Ignitable Toxicity
Oxidizers Organic Peroxides	Readily yields O ₂ Both fuel and O ₂ source	Yes	Ignitable Reactivity Toxicity	Ignitable Reactivity Toxicity
Poisonous Material Infectious Material	Toxicity Viable organisms	Yes	Reactivity Toxicity	Reactivity Toxicity
Radioactive Material	Ionizing radiation	None	None	None
Corrosives	¼ inch steel or aluminum/year Destructive to human skin	Yes	Corrosivity Solids Reactivity Toxicity	Corrosivity Reactivity Toxicity
Miscellaneous Hazardous Materials	Irritating Not meeting specific lists	Yes		

ATTACHMENT 16

CDS System Piping Layouts



DESIGNER:	KJF	DATE:	3/21/07	LEACHATE POND SIPHON LINE	DETAIL 1
DRAFTER:	KJF	DATE:	10/9/07		
CHECKER:		DATE:			
SCALE: 1" = 50'					
				CENTRAL LANDFILL SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	1 SHEET



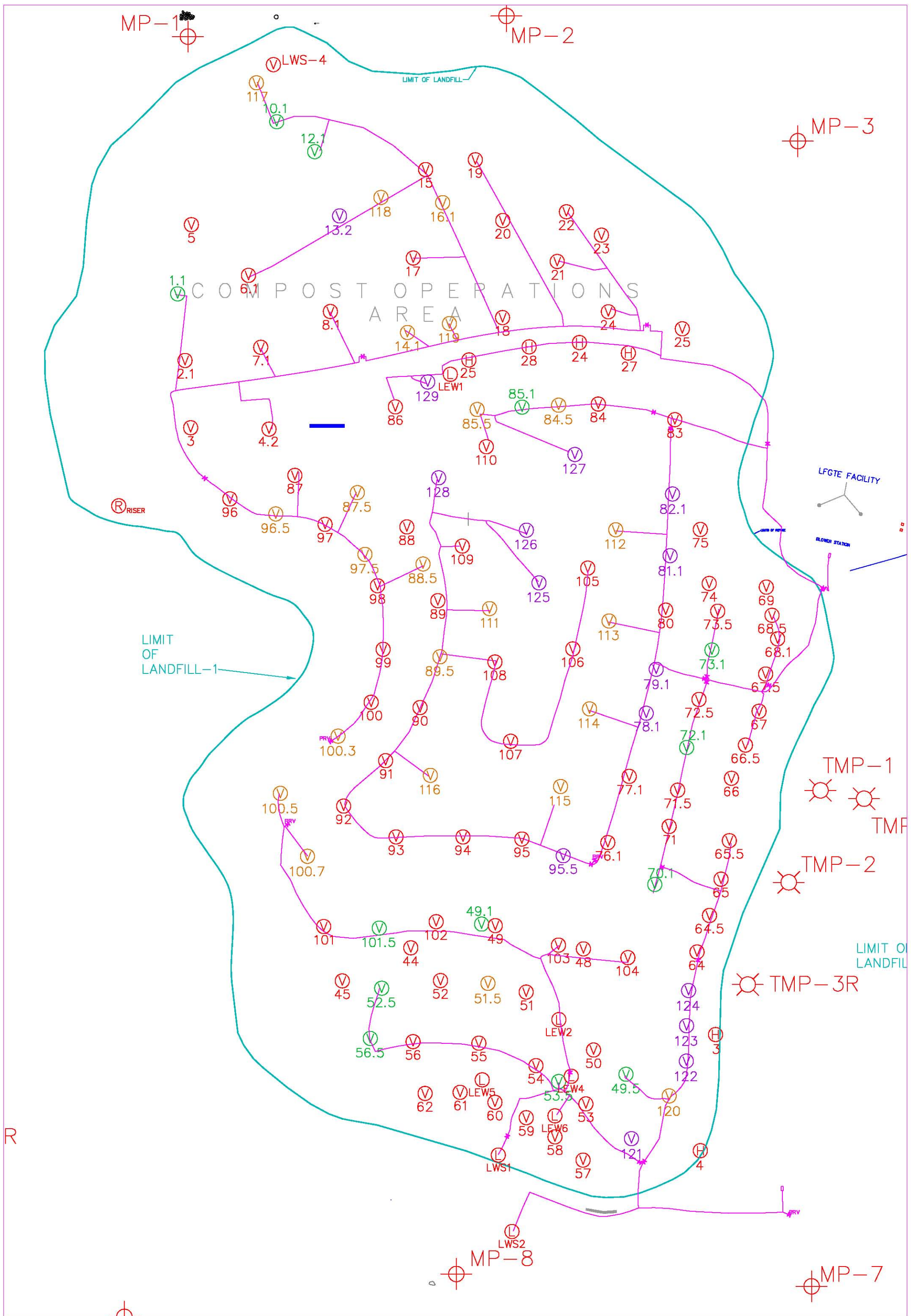
DESIGNED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF		CIVIL ENGINEER, LICENSE EXPIRES:	
DESIGNER:		CHECKER:	
DRAFTER:	K. FOSZCZ		

RECORD DRAWING INFORMATION TO BE COMPLETED AFTER CONSTRUCTION	
CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED:	
RECORD DRAWINGS BY:	

COUNTY OF SONOMA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC WORKS PHILLIP M. DEMERY, DIRECTOR			
BUDGET NUMBER	FISCAL YEAR	SHEET NUMBER	TOTAL SHEETS
6964 S55	FY 09/10	1	1

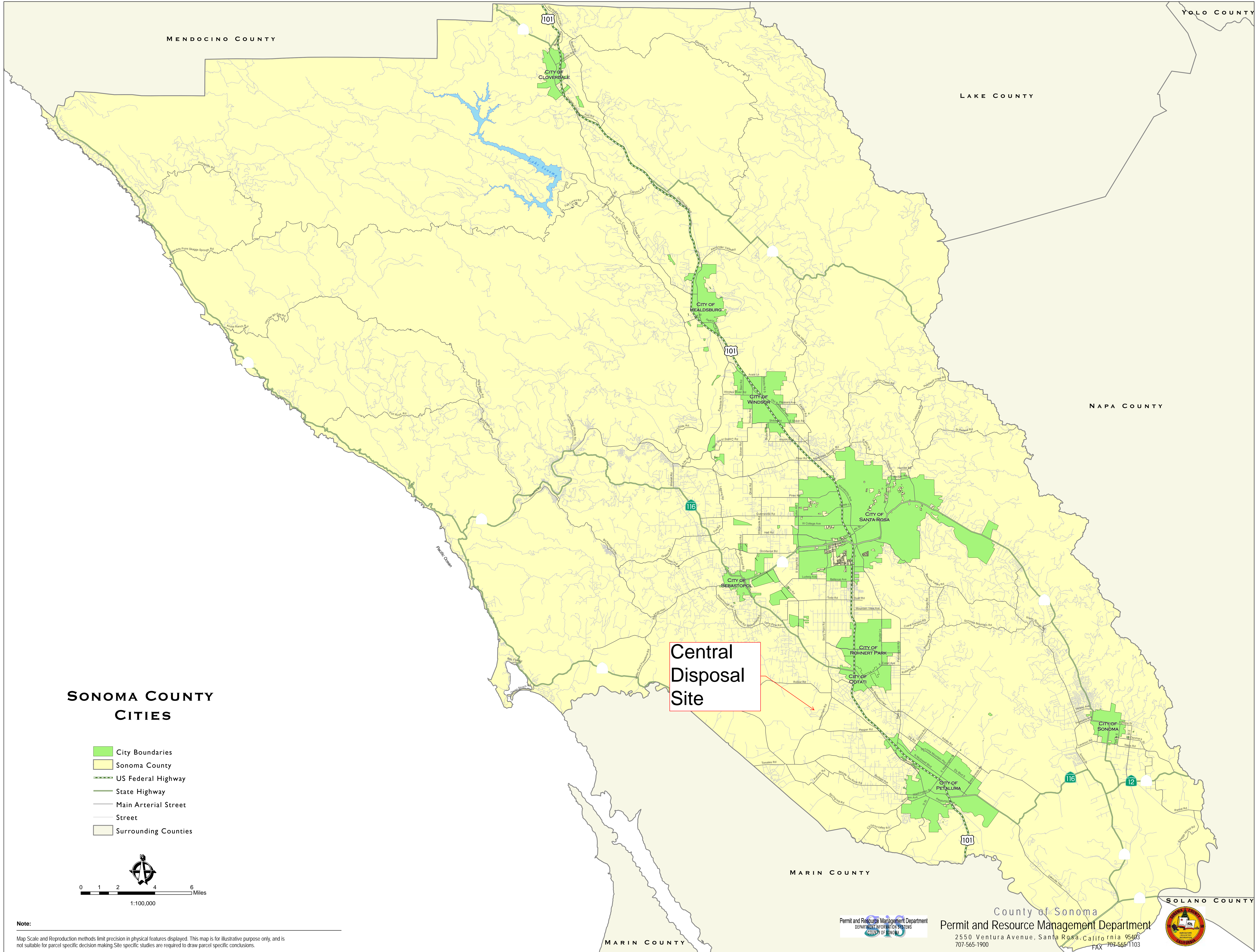
GAS COLLECTION AND CONTROL SYSTEM			
SITE:	CENTRAL LANDFILL	SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	
SCALE:	1" = 200'	DATE:	July 31, 2009

FIGURE 1



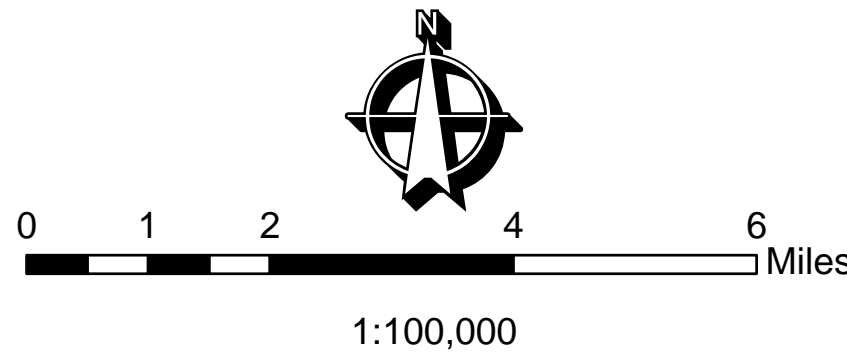
DESIGNER:	KJF	DATE:	3/21/07		COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM PIPING	FIGURE 2
DRAFTER:	KJF	DATE:	10/9/07			
CHECKER:		DATE:			CENTRAL LANDFILL SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	1 SHEET
SCALE: 1" = 240'						

Map of Existing Solid Waste Disposal Facilities in Sonoma County



SONOMA COUNTY CITIES

- City Boundaries
- Sonoma County
- US Federal Highway
- State Highway
- Main Arterial Street
- Street
- Surrounding Counties



Note:
Map Scale and Reproduction methods limit precision in physical features displayed. This map is for illustrative purpose only, and is not suitable for parcel specific decision making. Site specific studies are required to draw parcel specific conclusions.

Permit and Resource Management Department
DEPARTMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS
COUNTY OF SONOMA

County of Sonoma
Permit and Resource Management Department
2550 Ventura Avenue, Santa Rosa, California 95403
707-565-1900
FAX 707-565-1103



Figure 6-1: Central Disposal Site and the Surrounding Land Use Designations

